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We realize that the negro is our equal before the law. We also realize that, if he be allowed freely to vote, and to have his vote honestly counted and returned, we, the white people of South Carolina, will be in a minority; we must submit to that or quit the State, and, in all reverence, we swear that we will never quit the State.-Representative Hemphill, of South Carolina.

TEACH American patriotism July and there will be no danger of the red rag of anarchy or the crazy-quilt flag of socialism.

THE well-regulated family that has not a copy of the Declaration of Independence in the house should secure one at once and have it read regularly.

SINCE it has been decided that the lot tery question should be submitted to only the white voters of Louisiana a doubt about the final success of the octopus has been removed.

Four election officers in Jersey City have been convicted of crookedness in the late election, and will get into the penitentiary—a loss of four votes to the Democratic party in the November elec-

THE Philadelphia Press asks: "Has the United States Senate virtue enough and sense enough to put a check on undue loquacity and present a barrier against willful obstruction?" The people hope that it has.

WHEN young America is murdering sleep with his noisy explosives, comfort may be found in the assurance that the boy who spends a half dozen Fourth of July nights in such occupation will never fire a shot upon the American flag.

THE rumor comes from Washington that the Senate may let the federal election bill go over until the next session, in order to give the Southern leaders an opportunity to show the honesty of their professions in the November elections. This has been tried a dozen

How strangely Abraham Lincoln's grand sentence would read if it were amended according to the Southern Democratic doctrine, "This is a government of white people, for white people, by white people." It was not Lincoln's doctrine, and it is not good Fourth of July doctrine.

THE Fourth of July is one day on which the croaker and the pessimist should hide themselves in a back room. A nation with 64,500,000 people and growing, and, beyond that, the most intelligent and prosperous in the world. is a Fourth of July fact, and, therefore, cannot please the purveyors of misery.

"YES," said an army officer recently, "the flag of the United States should fly from every school-house as it does from every public building, every day school is in session. The boys and girls should stand with uncovered heads when it is raised in the morning and when it is lowered at night." This is the day to talk about the old flag.

THE Massachusetts Legislature proposes to pass a bill requiring all lawyers who appear as counsel for suitors before the committees of that body to enter their names where the public can see them, and all those persons who propose to act as lobbyists must sign a book setting forth their vocations. The latter have become too numerous and too

THE decent people of this congressional district will regret to learn that Representative Bynum is announced to make "the long talk" for Tammany Hall to-day, a political combination which stands for all that is corrupt and vicious in politics, and whose corruption has recently been exposed to a degree that no New York paper had the impudence to defend it.

HERE in the North we hear of a great many contemplated negro uprisings, but in twenty-five years there has not been a real rising of colored men to murder whites or to destroy their property. One Incident of the kind has just taken place in Amite, La. Some whites heard or pretended that they had heard of a negro uprising, and, therefore, started out to prevent it. Several negroes were shot and more were whipped, and now everything is quiet. There is no pretense that the negroes were guilty of unlawful acts, but they shot and whipped those whom they chose to suspect of the outrage. It is a typical race war-that is, one side furnished the arms and ammunition and the other side the dead and wounded.

Nor a few of the Western silver advocates are in bued with the fiat-money doctrine, the idea that the dictum of the

government can create value. Undoubtedly the dictum of the government can go far toward creating public confidence in this or that form of money, which is the real basis upon which its value as money rests, but it cannot do everything, even with its own people, much less with foreign nations, among whom it is desirable that our money should be received at its full face value. One experiment has shown that a limited number of silver dollars can by this dictum be sustained at par. If another experiment shall show that nearly the total silver production of the United States can be sustained at par likewise, it will be time enough to talk about free coin-

THE FOURTH.

The chief value of all holidays is in changing the current of men's thoughts and lifting them to something higher than the selfish and sordid affairs of every-day life. Some author speaks of "the expulsive power of a new emotion," meaning the power of a new emotion to displace old ones and supply, at least temporarily, a new motive power for the moral nature. A new emotion often has an excellent effect in this way, but an old one rightly utilized can perform the same service many times over. It is to be hoped the sentiment of patriotism is not a new emotion to any of us, yet there are times when it comes with expulsive power enough to supplant all other emotions and absorb all other ideas. Such a time pre-

eminently is the Fourth of July. The value of the day is not merely that of a general holiday on which the national work-shop is closed and the national mind given a brief rest from its ordinary routine of body and brain-consuming labor. This is great thing, but any recognized holiday may do that. The Fourth performs a service much higher and more valuable in that it almost compels us to give some serious thought to the circumstances of our national origin and to some of the great events of our national history. This almost inevitably leads to some contemplation of our national blessings, and ends in the conclusion that, as American citizens, we have much to be proud of and much to be thankful for. Such thoughts ought to come oftener than once a year, but better once a year than not at all. On the Fourth of July it is impossible to avoid them; therefore, long live the Fourth!

It does not detract at all from the wisdom of the men of '76 to say that they had no conception of the future growth and greatness of the Republic which the Declaration of Independence was to usher into existence. It rarely happens that men rightly estimate the relative importance of their acts. The men who signed the Declaration of Independence were probably more concerned about the immediate present than they were about the future. It is even possible that their minds were more occupied just then with the question of personal safety than with that of the establishment of a new government. Every man of them must have felt, as he affixed his signature, that he was burning his bridges behind him, and that the rest of his life might have to be spent in dodging the King's officers. One of them is reported to have said, "Gentlemen, we must hang together now, or we shall certainly hang separately." They did hang together right bravely, and most of them lived to see the principles of the Declaration, purified by the war and strengthened by the stormy period of the Confederation, formulated at last in the Constitution, which has become the corner-stone of our government and the universal charter of human liberty. The men of '76 knew a good deal, but they

builded better than they knew. But the building which they began is not yet completed. We who are enjoying the fruits of their wisdom and patriotism should not fall into the error of supposing that the work of establishing human rights and of perfecting the never be done. There is as much and almost as important work to be done now as there was a hundred years ago. We are working for posterity as truly as our fathers did. The question is, what will! posterity think of our work?

The Fourth of July is the great na tional holiday of the American people. Other days have local or sectional significance, but Independence day and its history and memories must find a hearty response in the heart of every real American citizen. If there is one who lives in this country whose heart is not thrilled with the memories of the day, and with the great truths set forth in the Declaration of Independence, he may know that he is, at heart, an alien, even if his forefathers were born on its soil. It is that inspired avowal of human rights which makes the day memorable, rather than the fact that it was the day on which it was promulgated. The Declaration is the inspiration of all that is humane and progressive in our institutions and laws. It is the bill of rights which, if our laws breathe its spirit, and are saturated by its self-evident truths, there will be no injustice in the land. What the Sermon on the Mount is to the Christian religion, the Declaration of Independence is to human freedom. Its spirit carried the fathers through the revolution and bound the colonies together as a Nation until the Constitution was adopted. When the Constitution has been a dead letter and the Union has been assailed, it has been because the people have forgotten the Declaration of Independence. But otherwise July 4 has been a notable day in the history of the United States. On that day two of its Presidents, the elder Adams and Jefferson, died. On it Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant and the "unvexed" Mississippi divided territory of treason in twain. On the same day the flood tide of treason, in the charge Pickett's division, beat upon the Union lines of fire on the rugged slopes of Gettysburg, and receded never to reach so high a point again. Those great Fourth of July victories came to revive the loyal heart and were the turning point in the great struggle to

establish the truths of the immortal Declaration on this continent and in the

Such a day in a nation's life should not be a mere holiday, but rather a holy day, devoted to thoughts and expressions of thankfulness, elation and the highest patriotism.

THE VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN JUDGE.

Judge Fenner, of the Supreme Court

of Louisiana, has written an article on the race question, which, coming at the present time, from so eminent a man, is worth attention. He states his theory for the solution of the important question in the words: "Government for the white; protection for the black." This, he believes, is the only platform upon which the whites and blacks can live together in friendship. He admits that both have the same political rights, but in order that there may be peace between the races, the negro must voluntarily declare his purpose to relinquish the right which is the token of citizenship and never participate in any act which has to do with government. He must never go near a voting-place, because it is not for his interest to do so. It will not require a large amount of intelligence to see that the theory of the Chief-justice is the same as that upon which the right of minorii ties and ruling classes to govern the weaker is based. As a theory of government it exists in no civilized country to-day, except in Russia. A century or more ago Europe contained several dynasties which denied the masses the right to participate in any form in government. It was the government of privilege based upon caste. The Declaration of Independence was fulminated against all such governments. and that inspired proclamation, finding lodgment in the hearts of the masses, has tumbled throne after throne to the ground, until Russia is now the only government of a so-called Christian nation in which the people are not per mitted to participate in some manner. And now the Chief-justice of Louisiana proposes to establish a similar exclusion of a portion of the people from any voice in government, upon the basis of color. The frankness of the Judge is charming. He admits that the colored man has the right to vote and then goes to say that he is not lowed to vote because "the right to vote involves the right to govern by majorities." By attempting to vote the negro incurs the hostility of the white, and to get rid of that the Judge suggests that he forfeit his right to take any share in government such as the ballot-box confers. Stated in plain terms, such a surrender involves serf dom and the forfeiture of all other rights, since the man who does not possess citizenship will not receive that protection of life and property which are the inalienable rights of all men. The race which has no power to affect gov ernment, no voice in the enforcement of the laws or in making them, sinks to the level of serfdom and is sure to be the victim of those who have power. But the confession of the Judge is interesting just now, because it is a denial of the claims which Democrats are making in Congress, namely: that the federal election law is unnecessary, because the right to vote is as untrammeled in the South as in the North. Judge Fenner says that the colored man is not allowed to vote and justifies that position. He lives in Louisiana, where men are frank in regard to the matter. All of this goes to show that a federal election law is neces-

SPRINGER ON FEDERAL SUPERVISION.

sary, absolutely so.

In the election in 1876, in the Fourth Massachusetts district, the vote was so close between Judge Field, Republican, and Mr. Benjamin Dean, Democrat, that it turned upon a recount by the Board of Aldermen in the city of Boston. By the count of the ward officers and of the United States supervisors, Mr. Dean was declared elected by two plurality, but by a recount of the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the law of Massachuunion of liberty and law is done. It will setts, which applies to all officers, a plurality of five votes was found for Judge Field, and, upon that recount, the Governor issued the certificate to him. A the recount the federal supervisors wer not present. The House-that of the Forty-fifth Congress-was Democratic and, after full hearing, the majority of the committee on elections reported in favor of seating the Democratic contestant, Mr. Dean. The majority or Democratic report was drawn by Hon. William M. Springer, who is now denouncing the pending federal election bill as an unconstitutional assumption of power, in that it takes from the local election officers and from State officers the authority to issue certificates of election and makes the returns of federal election officers to take precedence of those of local or State officers. In view of the vehemence of Mr Springer and his friends, his report at that time is what the lamented Greeley was wont to call "mighty interestin" readin'"-so interesting that some extracts are given:

Congress, in pursuance of its constitutional power to make regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, or to alter State regulations on the subject, enacted the following provisions-|The provisions of the existing federal election law.

The provisions referred to are precisely the same as in the pending bill, except the power of supervisors to certify. Then the Springer report proceeds as

They | the provisions of the existing federal election law | must be held valid and binding upon the State. The very moment of the enactment of these provisions, Feb. 28, 1871, they became a part of the election law of the State of Massachusetts, overruling all opposing statutes made or to be made by the State, and the passage of the State law of April 20, 1876, authorizing an aldermanic count, so far as it provided for the taking of the final vote for Representatives in Congress out of the supervision and scrutiny of the United States supervisors of elections, was an invasion, if

a nullification, of the United States law. If there could be a more emphatic avowal of the supreme right of the United States government to conduct congressional elections, some other language than the American must be discovered. The Springer report further emphasizes the right of Congress in the

matter as follows: After Congress has provided for the ap-

for each voting place, and has required such supervisors to count the votes for Representative to Congress, and to remain with the ballot-boxes until the count was wholly completed and the certificates made, it is not competent for any State to provide another board of canvassers who may take possession of the ballot-boxes, exclude the federal supervisors and secretly count the votes and declare different

In his speech advocating the adoption of this report Mr. Springer said:

I ask the Representatives of Massachusetts on this floor to so vote in this case as to require the laws of Massachusetts to

conform to the federal laws. And again, passing beyond the House and the Massachusetts delegation, he appealed to the people of Massachusetts, 300 miles away, saving:

I ask the people of the United States to make their laws conform to the federal

As the champion of federal law and federal supremacy in the supervision of congressional elections, Mr. Springer made the following bold avowal of that

exclusive right for Congress: Will it be contended that after the fed eral supervisors have scrutinized one election and one State count, it is competent for the State to set aside its own election and count where the federal supervisors were present, and then go off into some secret hiding-place under the pretext of State rights and hold another election, and make another count in disregard of the federal law? " " The Constitution of the United States provides that all laws passed by Congress under the Constitution are the supreme law, supreme in Louisiana, supreme in Massachusetts, supreme everywhere throughout the broad extent of the * The Congress of the United States has provided that United States supervisors shall be present at all times and all places for the registration, voting and counting, canvassing and making the returns of the election, and a State law which makes provisions for recounting the ballots in disregard of the federal law is not in accordance with the law of the land, and is, therefore, void.

Thus it appears that Mr. Springer, one of the Democratic leaders in the present House, in 1878 declared that the Governor of Massachusetts, in issuing a certificate of election upon a count not made by the federal supervisors of election, violated a federal law, and that the certificate of federal supervisors should alone determine the election of Representatives in Congress. No Republican has claimed more than this, and all that the pending bill provides in this direction is that when the certificate of the federal canvassing boards and that of the Governors of States are in conflict, that of the supervisors shall have precedence. And this is what Mr. Springer advocated in 1878. No wonder Mr. Springer was quite appalled when he was confronted with his centralizing sentiments of twelve years ago.

THE Washington Post, in attempting to trace the inspiration of a Journal editorial to Washington, goes so far as to attribute to Private Secretary Halford the statement that in regard to reciprocity of trade, "the President is opposed to throwing away our trump cards when every one of them is good for a trick." The Post says:

No doubt Mr. Halford has given much attention to works on diplomacy since his installation in his present position, but where does he find authority to inject "trump cards," and other technical terms unknown to the old school diplomates into the official utterances of this administration? Mr. Halford was not given to the use of such modern expressions before his coming to Washington. Can it it be that the wicked atmosphere of the wicked capital has so influenced Mr. Halford that he will in the future be given to mixing his diplomacy and economics with such unstates-

manlike terms as "tricks" and "trumps!" The Post knows as well as anybody that there are many Democrats in and about Washington, and that the official duties of the private secretary bring him more or less into contact with them. It would not be surprising, therefore, if he should pick up some of their forms of expression and use them for the purposes of familiar illustration without intending to indorse their practices or principles. In this case, however, it is due to Mr. Halford to relieve him of all responsibility for an article which might subject him to the suspicion of personal intimacy with Democratic members of Congress. The figure relative to "trump cards" and "tricks" was conceived right here in the Journal office. The Journal is pleased to see that it was so readily understood by the Post, but does not want any person connected with the administration to be held responsible for the moral lapses of the Journal. The Journal still thinks the figure a good one, and assumes all responsibility for it here and elsewhere. That is another Democratic expression, but let it go.

THE enforcement of such a law as the proposed federal election law will saddle apon the country an expense variously es timated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 for every election that is held. It will cost a million and a half dollars for chief supervisors, six millions or more for supervisors, four to five millions for deputy marshals. -Washington Post.

This is absurd. It assumes that the law would be applied in every congressional district in the United States, whereas the bill expressly provides that it shall only be applied in districts where it is asked for by one hundred voters or more. Out of about 350 districts not more than a score or two would ask to have the law enforced and when the rule of honest elections was established it would not have to be enforced at all. The enforcement of the present law would cost a very large sum if universally applied, but as a matter of fact it has only been asked for in a few cities and at rare intervals.

In an article in the North American Review Speaker Reed sets forth the difficulties attending the investigation and settlement of contested election cases in the House and the unsatisfactory results. In casting about for a remedy, he suggests that the testimony sought be taken under the direction of the judges of the United States Circuit Courts, under rules regarding evidence established by them, and that such courts report to the House the testimony and the results of the investigation of cases, upon which the House can then act more judicially than under the present system.

MEN frequently achieve prominence in one line of business who could never have amounted to a row of pins in other work. There is Mr. Cleveland, for example. What newspaper would tolerate for a day his ponderous verbosity were he a member of its staff?

ONCE in a while the New York World does the city of New York valuable service, and it is engaged in a piece of that useful pointment of two supervisors of election | work at the present time. It has shown

that for \$100 cash and a monthly payment of \$30, with smaller fee for other parties, it is possible to buy a police lieutenant and secure immunity in carrying on an unlawful business. It has been discovered by the World that scores of grog-shops and gambling-houses thus purchase immunity under the regime of corruption which has grown up under Tammany Hall.

Ir did not do Chili any good to stay out of the all-American conference. Her refusal was the direct cause of a defensive alliance between Peru, Brazil and the Argentine, which will effectually repress any hopes of further conquest the Chilians may have entertained.

KANSAS CITY seems to be in high dudgeon because the enumerators could not find fifteen thousand more people than there were in the town. However, census returns are something that cannot be padded with the same impunity that bank clearings can be "raised."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: By whom was the poem entitled "Good News" written, and in what year? I think it was writ ten by a messenger that brought the news of a battle from Ghent to Aix, or from Aix to Ghent, but cannot ascertain the messenger's name.

You probably refer to the poem entitled "How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix," written by Robert Browning. The date of its first publication is not known, but it has been in all the editions of his poems for more than thirty years past.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Do the residents of a road district have to work all the streets of a town or village, whether laid out as county roads or not, or just such as are used for county roads? READER. WINSLOW, Ind.

The law requires persons called out by the supervisor to work "on the highways of the district." That means such highways as he shall designate.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

M. RENAN is an accomplished and enthusiastic whist-player.

Tolstor's "Krentzer Sonata" has been forbidden in Austria as "dangerous to the

THE widow of Senator Riddleberger has taken editorial charge of the Shenandoah

SIR JOHN MILLAIS is now engaged in painting a portrait of Mrs. Joseph Cham-

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT writes, in the Christian Union, in favor of opening libraries, museums and art galleries on Sunday THE commencement of the Harvard an nex, the college for women, was held this year at Craigie house, the home of the poet

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, the many times millionaire, lately said: "If I were a young man with \$10,000 or \$100,000 I'd go to Africa and make millions in the rubber trade.

THE woman who wrote "Do they Miss Me at Home?" died a few days since at the insane asylum in Worcester, Mass. Her name was Caroline Atherton Mason Briggs. DURING the financial year closing on May 1 the German government received a surplus of \$8,000,000 from the imperial postal and telegraphic department and of \$550,000 from the imperial printing office.

QUEEN VICTORIA manufactures her own whisky. It is made on her Balmoral estate When this fact becomes known the Prohi bitionists will probably pass resolutions condomning her for running a distillery.

SPEAKER REED is said to be most dangerous when he smiles. One of the most annoying things, to his enemies, is the fact that he never gets mad, or never seems to

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK is over forty years old. He has "resolved to be a bach elor no more," and reports say he is engaged to Lady Edith Emelia, the eldest daughter of the widowed Countess Dudley. She is eighteen years old.

MR. JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL IS BOW rapid ly recovering from his long illness. His exercise is principally taken in short walks about his grounds. His physicians do not yet allow him to drive or to ride in a street car. His daughter, Mrs Burnett, is with

THE oldest college graduate has for the time being supplanted George Washing ton's nurse as the object of popular interest Hamilton College puts in a bid in the per son of Rev. Ebenezer Snowden, class of '18 But Harvard is still ahead with George Bancroft of '17.

THE Russian War Department, it is re ported, is considering the advisability of acquiring the sole right to a new shirt of mail, which is said to be extraordinarily int, impervious to bullets or saber thrusts and cheap to manufacture. A Russian general is the inventor. SAYS Edwin Collins, in the Independent

"The Princess Louise would never permit any one to give her assistance, and she has killed fish on the Restigouche and Metapedia running over thirty pounds each. These she sent off, carefully packed in ice, to her mother, Queen Victoria."

THE young Crown Prince of Italy is deeply devoted to his clever and heautiful mother. He sends her two long telegrams every day when he is away from her; and he also writes to her each day a letter giv-ing full accounts of his day's work. Like the Queen, the Prince speaks and writes fluently French, English and German.

MRS. GILMORE, wife of the famous band. master, arranges most of the music for the band, and in many ways assists her hus band in his professional work. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have an only daughter, a beanti ful girl of twenty, with fine dark eyes, and hair artistically arranged over a pretty forehead and in a low knot behind. The mother and daughter travel with Mr. Gilmore most of the time.

Mrs. PEATTIE, of the editorial department of an Omaha paper, writes to a friend: " sit in the editorial chair and write about everything, from the Oklahoma bill down to the local political steals. Then when ig blustering men puff up three flights of rickety stairs and thunder, 'Who wrote that piece in this morning's paper?' I answer, smiling, 'I did.' Sullivan himself could not end the matter quicker."

Written for the Indianapolis Journal. The American Flag.

Thou trinity of tinges, comely wrought, Uplifted first when flerce and far the cry For Independence rent the Western sky, est ensign whence our valiant Fathers caugh Their awful fire of conquest when they fought For Nationality and right! How thy Effulgence then inspired them, flashing high, Presaging victory with freedom fraught! How beautiful, by peaceful breezes fanned, Thou floatest now above the rush and roar Of civic life within our peerless land! How lovingly thy folds, outspreading, pour Protection, strong, supreme, so sweetly grand, Our country's prosperous hills and valleys o'er

Thou banner of beloved tints, that shed Such inspiration when our Union throng Like avalanches, through the ranks of Wrong Of battle-strife, swept onward with the tread Of thunder-tramping Right, until along The highways of the South arose the song Of Liberty above a million dead, Let those whose conscious waking saw the stor Of Civil War surrender to the dove And olive branch, whose lives have felt

Embrace of Peace, with thy fair face above, Enfold themselves within thy sacred form And offer thee their gratitude and love!

Thou triune treasure of resplendent hues, Hereafter, when in glorious fullness glows The future, where far-stretching Promis Her arch, in queenly grandeur thou shalt cruise One continental Nation round, and lose

Thy strangeness where Canadian splender And flowers unfold on Mexico's plateaux. Thou shalt with fires of common hope infuse

The tropics and the polar seas. Across
Our North American expanse—all through
Its length and breadth, from Darien's gold and To glacier fields—thy drapery shall strew Rich blessings, and in proud possession toss Thy raidant three in one, Red-white and-blue

-Tucker Woodson Taylor. GREENCASTLE, July 4, 1890.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When, in the course of human events, it

becomes necessary for one people to dis-solve the political bands which have con-

nected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them. a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident. that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit! of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations of principles, and organizing its powers on such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that manking are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursning invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future securty. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of govern-ment. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an abso-

lute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to at-

tend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislaturea right inestimable to them, and formid-

able to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firm-

ness, his invasions on the rights of the peo-He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected where by the legislative powers incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without and

convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States: for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his

will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their malaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers

to harass our people, and cat out their He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our

Legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, civil power. He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his consent to their acts of pretended

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of

these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses: For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, estabishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries so as to render

it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments; For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: He has abdicated government here by

declaring us out of his protection and

waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of

cruelty and pertidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the exor to fall themselves by their hands. He has incited domestic insurrection

among us, and has endeavored to bring on

the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merci-

less Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is un-

fit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspon ence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in

war, in peace friends. We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GEN-ERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and de-clare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPEND-ENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the pro-tection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fertunes, and our sacred honor.

Are there Any "Personal Rights?" Milwaukee Sentine!

The argument in favor of the utmost liberty of the individual consistent with the welfare of society is sound, because experience has shown that society is benefited by this measure of individual liberty of action. But it is an argument of expediency and not of right, as any examination of the subject of "rights" must show. It may be inexpedient, unwise, impracticable for society to attempt to do certain things, but its right to do them under the Constitution or its right to amend the Constitution by removing the prohibition if there is any, cannot be questioned.